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FTA NEWS

FOOD, TOBACCO, AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA—CIO

Vol. VIII—No. 8 AUGUST, 1949 178 T.U.S., Inc. Price Five Cents

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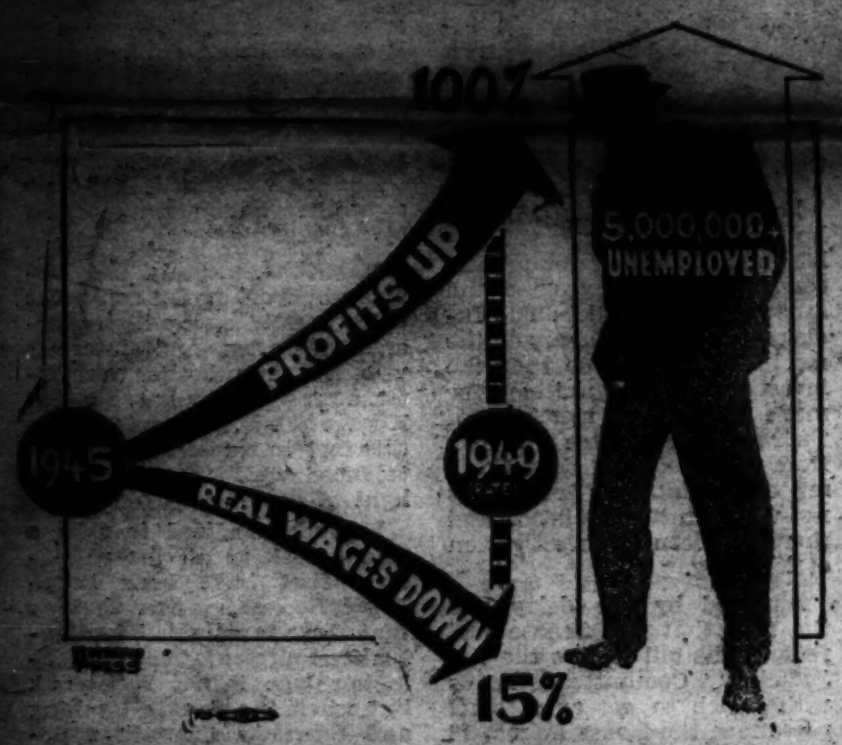

Today, one of American labor's bitterest struggles looms on the question of jobs. Chart shows how profits have more than doubled since 1945, while real wages are down 15 percent and 5,000,000 workers are without jobs. Profits are the key to present day attacks on workers' rights and living standards. A vast army of unemployed, plus vicious assaults on civil rights, appeal to employers as helps in maintaining their super-profits, gained at the expense of exploitation of American workers and their families.

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The American labor movement, like its brother countries, was born in struggle. The great fight for the eight hour day, to replace the 12 and 14 hour day then the rule in industry, brought thousands of men and women workers into the fight for better conditions as far back as 75 years and more ago. Scene above is a mass meeting of 65,000 workers in 1886 at Chicago's Haymarket Square. Police charged the meeting, a bomb was set off and 200 were killed or injured. Workers' leaders were framed and hanged, but the fight went on. Today we celebrate Labor Day, first proposed by a New York worker named Patrick McGuire in 1882. Since that time U. S. labor has come a long way, but the road to better living conditions and freedom for all still lies ahead. Millions of the most oppressed and exploited workers — the food and tobacco workers, the agricultural workers — still lack elementary protections. This fight, with FTA in the lead, will go on until it is won.

FTA 64 Wins Raise Despite AFL Sellout

Despite AFL sellouts, despite interference by the U.S. Immigration Service and despite the company's efforts to throw hundreds out of work, members of FTA Local 64 won a general wage increase at the Van Camp Seafood cannery in San Diego, Calif.

The increase was five cents an hour across the board, with back pay to July 3. The new contract breaks through a united front of employers and AFL Cannery Workers union officials who had stood out for no increase at all.

The employers also used threats of a new machine to displace hundreds of workers in the attempt to weaken Local 64. They were helped by the U.S. Immigration Service, which has been conducting a vicious deportation campaign among Mexican born workers.

The new contract was unanimously ratified by the members of Local 64. Many AFL rank and filers have become angry over the AFL top brass sellout on wages. Some have walked off the job demanding the increase won by FTA at Van Camps.

FTA Protests T-H Bias; Henderson Signs Oath

(See page 3)

Protesting "interference in our internal affairs" by the Natl. Labor Relations Board in withdrawing recognition from FTA affidavits, Natl. Administrative Director Donald Henderson signed the oath August 12.

Henderson signed after NLRB Counsel Robert N. Denham withdrew recognition from FTA on the alleged ground that Henderson's duties as Director were not made clear, and that he is in Denham's biased view still a national officer.

Despite this, however, Denham took his anti-union bias still further by refusing to allow FTA a place on the ballot in the Alaska salmon industry elections now under way.

Both the National Officers of FTA and Henderson protested the action in statements made public in mid-August. Text of the two statements is on page three.

Labor Day Greetings

Labor Day, 1949, marks another year of tough going by FTA and all other progressive unions—tough going that has tested every member of our organization.

Our union, our wages and our living standards have been under heavy and increasing attack, inspired by the bosses and carried out by them and their agents in Congress and the government.

The year has seen a heightening of the bosses' drive to reaction, depression and war. This drive has been accompanied by severe assaults on the civil rights of all workers, which have borne down particularly hard on Negro and other minority workers.

1949 has also seen vicious raiding attacks on our union from the leaders of certain unions in the CIO and the AFL—attacks that have been beaten off, but at a cost in time, effort and money that had to be diverted from other goals in order to turn them back.

FTA has withstood everything the bosses have thrown against us. FTA will continue to stand up and fight for the most oppressed and exploited of all people—the workers in the food and tobacco industries, and the millions of agricultural workers.

Our union will close ranks to battle for all workers, Negro and white, Mexican and Filipino, workers of all creeds, all nationalities, all political beliefs. We will win as we have won before, by unity, militancy and hard, tough fighting.

Fraternally,

John Tisa,
Acting General President & Director of Organization

Robert Lathan
Intl. Vice-President

Armando Valdes,
General Secretary-Treasurer

Armando Ramirez,
Intl. Vice-President

Donald Henderson,
National Administrative Director

Score on Congress

Harry's Boys for Jimcrow Housing

by Elizabeth Sasuly

The afternoon of August 24th started fairly quietly in the House of Representatives. A housing bill (HR 6070) was being debated and amended. The purpose of this bill was to provide homes for lower income families and guarantee loans to veterans by direct government action when the banks turned the veterans down.

The real estate lobby had been successful in persuading the House Rules Committee to remove from the bill provisions for direct government loans to veterans. Killing these direct loans was a victory for the Republicans who have consistently carried the ball for the real estate sharks. But the Democrats won a victory on the floor when the provision for loans to veterans was put back in the bill.

In spite of this one item, this housing bill was what is called a "non" controversial" piece of legislation. The banks and the real estate boys got plenty out of it even if the government was allowed to give veterans money when the banks turned them down.

One main reason this bill was so acceptable to the majority of House members was that it did not touch on an issue which is at the heart of the housing question: discrimination and segregation in government financed housing.

Everything continued quietly until just before three p.m. A motion had been passed to close all debate and allow no more amendments after three o'clock. At two minutes of three, Congressman Marcantonio (ALP, N.Y.) offered the following amendment:

". . . Prohibition against discrimination: No person possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified for admission, rental or tenancy through discrimination by segregation, or otherwise, in any housing developed under this act, by reason of the race, color, creed or national origin of the person otherwise qualified. . ."

The amendment had teeth in it. It provided further that anyone connected with administration of the law who was found guilty of discrimination was subject to fines up to $5000.

It was not unusual for Congressman Marcantonio to offer this amendment. He has been fighting for non-discrimination provisions in every piece of legislation which has come before the House. But this time something different happened:

The polltaxer Democrats and the "liberal" Democrats were absent in large numbers. They were attending the swearing-in of Tom Clark as a Supreme Court Justice—a fact noted by the Washington Evening Star which observed: "No hint of the states rights rift in the ranks of the Democratic Party was visible" at these ceremonies. (Star, Aug. 25).

Because this unholy combination which had previously defeated Marcantonio's amendment was absent, or split, **this time the Marcantonio amendment passed. For the first time a non-discrimination provision in an important piece of legislation was adopted.**

Congressmen described what follows very simply: "All hell broke loose."

But the surprise and confusion of the Democratic leadership were quickly followed by a motion made by Rep. Spence (D-Ky.), chairman of the Banking Committee which had reported the Housing bill. Spence moved that the Committee of the Whole rise without reporting the bill. This meant killing action on the bill with the amendments which had been added — veterans loans and non-discrimination. By this time loyal Democrats were [illegible] floor from the Clark ceremonies and Spence's motion carried.

Rep. Powell (Dem. N.Y.) described what took place in words which should settle once and for all just where the Democratic Party stands on civil rights. Powell said, "Events have transpired in this room which were not only shocking but unbelievable. The Marcantonio amendment was carried by a teller vote, but the Democratic leadership—the leadership of my party—would rather have no housing than housing with civil rights, for they then moved that the Committee rise without reporting the bill.

"Let me speak to you very frankly as a Negro and let me tell you great northern liberals that regardless of what Uncle Tom Negroes may inform you, the Negro people would rather continue living in the slums, fighting for their God given civil rights than to have public housing and be Jim Crowed, segregated and discriminated against."

The truth of Powell's words only made the Democratic leadership more frantic. Rep. Priest (D-Tenn.) the majority whip, moved that the House adjourn. This motion carried, on a record vote forced by Marcantonio, 186 to 132. Only seven liberal Democrats had the courage and the conviction to resist the pressure of the leadership and vote against adjournment. (They were: Cavalcanto (Pa.), Chudoff (Pa.), Crosser (Ohio), Kirwan (Ohio), McGrath (N.Y.), Tauriello (N.Y.), and Powell (N.Y.).

On the evening of August 24, "liberal" Democrats who had voted for adjournment caucused and argued. How could they save their political skins? Marcantonio had made the issue clear before the vote when he said:

"Why these tactics? Why these tactics from people who pledged in the last election to enact civil rights legislation, who were elected on that platform? Why is this House thrown into a state of complete confusion? The purpose of these tactics is obvious. That which has been promised has already been partially enacted, or at least is on its way toward being enacted, and now the leadership is using a manoever of stalling in order to undo the progress we have achieved for civil rights... A vote to delay, postpone or adjourn is a vote to undo the progress we have made here this afternoon for civil rights."

The liberals who did the caucusing found out the next day that their decisions were made for them. They had thought they would have a chance to reconsider and perhaps repair their actions in voting for adjournment. But they found that the Democratic leadership had caucused without them and it was better to lose loans to veterans than pass a housing bill with a non-discrimination provision.

On August 25th, Republicans willingly cooperated with the Democratic machine to steamroller to adoption a housing bill which will delight the real estate lobby and the white supremacists. Veterans remain at the mercy of banks which refuse them loans and discrimination in housing remains the official policy of the Democratic administration.

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The United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (CIO), will probably comply with the non-Communist affidavit provision of the Taft-Hartley law in "a couple of months," Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald said. Addressing a membership meeting of Local 310 at Elmira, N.Y., Fitzgerald warned: "The members of the union who think that all problems will be solved by taking this oath wil be badly fooled."

Democratic Congress Guts Wage-Hour Law

By Elizabeth Sasuly

As predicted in FTA News ("Score on Congress," June, 1949) the Democratic Party controlled Congress has gutted the Wage-Hour act.

It was done in the House, with a sugarcoating to fool the voters—the sugarcoating being a 75-cent minimum—underneath which are pages of vicious amendments to the existing law that make it entirely acceptable to the most hardened sweatshop boss.

Even the newspapers caught on. Said the Journal of Commerce, organ of the big New York Wall St. boys:

"Even a victory-starved Administration cannot make much of the fact that the House finally agreed to write a 75-cent minimum wage into the law."

And the national CIO News, which does not report as accurately to its readers as the Journal does, called the bill "sweet and sour."

Here's what this "sweet and sour" job does:

1. Removes 1,160,000 of the lowest paid workers in the U. S. covered by the existing law from coverage. This was done by the Rep. Lucas (D-Tex.) bill which passed as a substitute for the four times watered down Rep. Lesinski (D-Mich.) bill. (Lesinski was in charge of the bill, was supposed to fight for it—didn't.)

2. Keeps the old exemptions in the law, which exclude cannery, tobacco, cotton processing, packinghed and other food processing workers from overtime pay requirements.

For some reason, fish cannery workers come under the law for the first time in the new bill—of course with the same 28 week exemption from overtime.

3. Extends the old "area of production" definition which excludes hundreds of thousands of processing workers by turning over definition of the phrase to the Department of Agriculture. Big corporation farm and food trust interests completely dominate the Department, and have been trying to put this trick over since the law was passed in 1938.

Watch FTA News for the detailed story of how this Democratic Party sellout was pulled —it's positively guaranteed to make you sick to your stomach.

Big Lobbyists Escape While Congress Stalls

Congressional action to investigate lobbies is bogged down in a jurisdictional dispute over which members of Congress will get the credit—and the funds — for the investigation.

Months ago (May 18) the House passed Concurrent Resolution 62 providing for a joint committee of congressmen and senators to do the job. The Judiciary Committee changed the resolution to provide that the investigating committee be made up of five members of their own Committee and five from the House Judiciary Committee. To date the Senate has not voted on the resolution and there has been no investigation of lobbying.

Annoyed by the delay and the fact that the Senate had finagled its bill to give the two Judiciary Committees funds with which to get extra staff personnel, the House August 12 passed still another lobby-investigation - resolution. This time they cut the Senate out entirely and set up a select seven-man House Committee whose members were to be appointed by the Speaker of the House. An additional resolution went through giving this committee $50,000.

The only hitch is that no committee has been appointed by Speaker Rayburn.

Meantime, most of the lobbying in Washington continues to be carried on by high-powered operators and interests who don't even bother to register, as required by law. Senator Kilgore (D-W. Va.) referred to this fact in a resolution he introduced which never saw the light of day.

Labor can afford to take a second look at all the resolutions that have been introduced. No one has ever charged that there is a single labor legislative representative in Washington who is not registered. But when the Senate Banking and Currency Committee decided to make an investigation of monopoly, all they could find to look into was "union monopolies."

FTA NEWS

Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of America — CIO

Published monthly by the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of America, CIO, at 17 Murray St., New York 7, N. Y.

Editorial Office: 20th and Race Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Subscription: $1 a year to non-members

Entered as Second Class Matter May 5, 1949, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. VIII AUGUST, 1949 No. 8

QUAKER OATS WORKERS FIGHT SPLIT IN 120, PLEDGE SUPPORT TO FTA

By JAMES H. WALSH
Business Agent, Local 125

A union wrecking program was disclosed this week when officers of Local 120, FTA, Akron, O., attempted to turn the local over to the United Brewery Workers, CIO, on August 6.

This sellout of the membership by their former officers was revealed when FTA Local 125 at St. Joseph, Mo., was notified by the Quaker Oats Company that the Akron local was going to disaffiliate from FTA.

The St. Joseph local was in contract negotiations and upon being told of the action of the Akron sellout immediately called off negotiations with the company. The committee of Local 125 at St. Joseph instructed their delegates to the Joint Council to call an emergency meeting of the Joint Council of Quaker locals in Akron.

Delegates from Depew, N. Y., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, St. Joseph, Mo., and Memphis, Tenn., arrived in Akron and held an emergency Council meeting.

The International union immediately suspended all officers of the Akron local and named an administrative committee to handle its affairs. Regional Director Warren G. Horle was named administrator.

James Walsh, business agent of the St. Joseph local and Mervin Myers, business agent of the Cedar Rapids local (110) are assisting Horle in telling the truth to the membership of the Akron local.

These former officers had told the Akron membership that the other four plants in the Joint Council of Quaker Locals would disaffiliate also and go with the Akron local into the Brewery Workers. This was a deliberate lie and has been proven so by the following action taken by the four plants in the Joint Council.

1. The Joint Council of Quaker locals immediately voted to donate $500 to the International Union to help tell the Akron membership the truth and keep them in FTA.

2. The St. Joseph and Cedar Rapids memberships approved sending their business agents to Akron to assist Warren Horle and the Administrative Committee.

3. The membership of St. Joseph, Cedar Rapids, Depew and Memphis voted 100% to remain in the Joint Council.

4. All memberships passed a resolution condemning the action of these sellout artists.

5. All memberships passed a resolution congratulating the international officers of FTA on their leadership and stating that all locals would remain loyal to FTA. The resolution also intstructed the international officers to use all means to keep the Akron local in FTA.

6. All membership voted to donate 25 cents per member per week to the Joint Council to help preserve unity.

7. Members of all FTA Quaker locals are writing letters and cards to the membership of the Akron local telling them that they are satisfied with the many benefits obtained year after year under the leadership of FTA.

We know that when the Akron membership realizes that these sellout artists have not told the true facts and cannot face the truth, the membership of Akron will turn from them in disgust.

This raid upon one CIO union from another CIO union brings into the open the deplorable state into which the the national CIO approves the the nationa CIO approves the raiding of CIO unions within their own ranks we have this to say:

"You are falling in with the employers' union busting tactics. You are destroying the unity of all organized workers. It is not the top officers of the national CIO or international unions who get hurt by these raids, it is the workers who lose and you are supposed to protect these workers."

I ask that this raid and all raids of the CIO be stopped for unity's sake.

Local 7 Wins Alaska Salmon Industry Pact

A final contract for Local 7 workers in the Alaskan salmon industry has been tentatively agreed to by the representatives of the FTA and the industry in Alaska, and will be concluded if the proposals are approved by the membership of Local 7 in Seattle, Portland and Stockton.

Proposals include prohibition of all "transfers" from outside canneries to Southeastern Alaska, recognition of Local 7 and restoration of the joint hiring hall in 1950, contingent on the outcome of the NLRB election which has just been concluded. Balance of the contract remains the same as the 1948 contract during this season, but in 1950 the wage and overtime provisions will be open for review.

Settlement came after six months of negotiation, during which time a preliminary agreement was signed covering hiring procedure for the 1949 season. The procedure proved highly unsatisfactory, and it is felt that restoration of the joint hiring hall which operated fairly well in 1948 is a distinct gain for Local 7.

To Smash Raiding

If a win is scored in the NLRB election, in which Local 7 members had to register their position by voting "No" against the AFL, it is felt that Local 7 may be able to smash the raiding attempts which have now been going on for two years. Hiring hall procedures in the contract just negotiated will make it possible for Local 7 to guarantee loyal members their jobs in 1950, and difficult for company minded foremen to slip AFL supporters into the crews when they are without seniority.

The issue of the "transfer" of workers from other areas to SE Alaska became an important one this year, when several companies succeeded in bringing men in who had already completed a season in the North. The AFL signed an agreement permitting this practice, and permitting the companies to pay a total of three months for the two seasons' work, whereas the CIO contract calls for a guarantee of two months per season or a total of four months pay for the two seasons. Prohibition of the practice of transfers in the future is a victory for Local 7.

Charges Filed

Violation by companies and foremen of the seniority provisions of this year's contract in order to favor the AFL have led to the filing of unfair labor practice charges against the companies by a number of workers, and many workers will be in line to collect their season's wages if these charges are sustained. Men who lost their season on account of the transfers are among those who are filing charges.

Business Agent Ernie Mangaoang and International Representative Ken Howard handled the final stages of the negotiations for Local 7 in Ketchikan, Alaska. Settlement came only after Local 7 had made preparations to take a strike vote. The industry was undoubtedly led to make the settlement by the strike threat coming simultaneously with an abundant supply of fish.

HERMIE

Statements on FTA Taft-Hartley Oath

By an act of arbitrary interference in the internal affairs of a union, General Counsel Robert Denham of the Natl. Labor Relations Board ruled that the office of FTA National Administrative Director constituted a "National Officer."

Denham did this when Donald Henderson resigned as General President of FTA in protest against the Taft-Hartley law and was elected National Administrative Director.

His action was arbitrary, illegal and unconstitutional, but under Taft-Hartley he could have denied FTA access to the Natl. Labor Relations Board with such a ruling.

Denham's ruling, it should be noted, was issued despite the fact that the NLRB had accepted the affidavits of the National Officers and had certified FTA for purposes of elections and other Board procedures.

In order to protect FTA, Henderson has signed the Taft-Hartley affidavit. The statements below are those of the National Officers and a separate statement by Henderson.

STATEMENT ON TAFT-HARTLEY COMPLIANCE BY FTA-CIO NATIONAL OFFICERS TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF FTA:

Following the unanimous decision of your International Executive Board, this union fully complied with the legal requirements of the Taft-Hartley law. On Friday, July 29, your National Office was notified by the National Labor Relations Board that FTA was in full compliance.

However, on August 3, the National Labor Relations Board issued an order ruling, in effect, that the position of Administrative Director constituted an "officer" of FTA. Furthermore, in this order the NLRB made it clear that they intended to police the internal affairs of this union.

Regardless of our constitutional provisions as to who are officers and who are not officers, the National Labor Relations Board was going to arbitrarily determine who are or who are not officers by continuous investigation of all leading individuals in the union. This interference in our internal affairs, and the disregard of our International and local constitutions, could not be permitted by this International Union.

Unanimous Vote

While your International Officers do not accept the Board's position that the position of Administrative Director or any other position not specified by our International Constitution is that of an "officer" of the union, your International Officers have voted unanimously to meet the necessary requirements of compliance .

Therefore, your Officers and the National Administrative Director in order to protect the interests of the membership and the locals throughout the country and to guarantee our place on election ballots, have met the full requirements of compliance as laid down by the NLRB.

Your National Administrative Director, Donald Henderson, has signed the necessary affidavits. Your National Officers have been informed by the NLRB as of today that your International Union is now in full compliance.

John Tisa,
Acting General President & Director of Organization
Armando Valdes,
Gen. Secretary-Treasurer
Armando Ramirez,
International Vice-Pres.
Robert Lathan,
International Vice-Pres.
Donald Henderson,
National Administrative Director.

STATEMENT OF DONALD HENDERSON, NATIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR, ON TAFT-HARTLEY COMPLIANCE.

TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF FTA-CIO:

In view of the unfair and unjustifiable position of the National Labor Relations Board that this union is not in compliance unless your National Administrative Director is considered as an officer and signs the necessary affidavits required by this compliance, I have today signed the necessary affidavits.

In spite of this unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of our union and our International Constitution which defines who are and who are not officers, it is essential that FTA meet the full requirement necessary for immediate compliance to protect and further the interests of our entire membership.

Guard FTA

While I have signed these non-communist affidavits there should be a greater determination than ever on the part of our entire membership and leadership to safeguard to the utmost the provisions in our constitution guaranteeing no discrimination against any member because of race, creed, color or political opinion. The fighting unity of FTA depends upon maintenance of this no discrimination policy.

While it is true that I had been a member of the Communist Party, I have resigned my membership therein.

I shall continue in the future as in the past to carry out the progressive fighting program of FTA as adopted in our International Conventions and our International Executive Board meetings and by our local memberships. These programs have always been progressive and democratically adopted as desired and as needed by our memberships. I sincerely pledge myself to the full carrying out of those programs.

Donald Henderson,
National Administrative Director

The Premium Racket—& How The Campbell Soup Co. Works It

This brief analysis of the "Labor Standards Plan" used in the Campbell Soup Co. plants in Camden and Chicago was prepared for FTA Locals 80 and 194.

It is one of the very few studies of the modified Bedaux wage incentive system that have been made in the labor movement.

The Bedaux system is a highly developed method of extracting the most possible production out of the workers while paying them the least possible premium for extra effort. It is widely used iin American industry.

Because of this and in the belief that it would be of interest and help to other than Campbell workers, it is reprinted in part here.

Suppose that every week when you got your pay a mysterious hand reached into your pocket and took out $36.30—or $11.40—or $10.40.

Now suppose this money wasn't for rent or groceries or baby's new shoes but was just taken without any explanation at all.

You'd complain, wouldn't you? You'd holler for the police and the detectives and the picketpocket squad until something was done to put a stop to it.

But this is exactly what happens every week when you work under the Campbell Soup Company's "Labor Standards Plan" now in force in the Camden and Chicago plants.

The Campbell Soup "Labor Standards Plan" is built on an incentive and speedup system invented by a man named Charles Bedaux — a man, incidentally, who was the friend and callaborator of German Nazis and who committed suicide under mysterious circumstances in a U. S. jail during World War II.

Under the Bedaux system as used by Campbell Soup, you are regularly robbed of a large amount of the premium pay you have earned but do not receive.

It is all done legally of course, but it is robbery none the less. And it is robbery that enormously enriches the Campbell Soup Company —at your expense.

BEDAUX BURGLARY

Here's how it works. Under the Bedeux system as used by Campbells, the workers is expected to produce at "100% effectiveness." If he doesn't he's fired.

If he produces above what Campbell Soup chooses to call 100% effectiveness, he gets a premium theoretically equal to the amount over 100% that he puts out.

This looks fair, but it isn't. Here's why.

The 100% effectiveness that Campbell Soup insists every worker must meet before he gets his premium is actually way above the normal output a worker produces without an incentive plan.

As a matter of fact, the Campbell-Bedaux standard of 100% effectiveness is two-thirds, or 66%, above the true normal that an average workers produces—and that's without loafing or without being pushed.

Real normal, compared to the phony 100% that Campbells sets up, is about "60 percent effectiveness" as measured by Campbell-Bedeaux standards.

The difference between 60 and 100 is 40—which is a difference of 66%. Thus, the Campbell-Bedaux system starts out by jacking up the normal "effectiveness" by two-thirds—66%. The Campbell worker has put out 66% more effort before he begins to make his premium.

The worker gets nothing for this 66% extra effort. Campbells gets—and keeps—all the gravy.

This puts Campbells in an enviable position. Even before the premium starts, Campbell Soup has cleaned up a neat 66% saving on its labor costs—compared to the labor costs of other canneries that do not operate on the Bedaux or other incentive plans.

That's a nice cushion for Campbells. It gives them a margin of extra profit that can be turned into dividends or if the union is strong enough, into a much needed wage increase for Campbell workers.

A wage increase for Campbell workers now would help get back some of that premium they have earned but are not being paid.

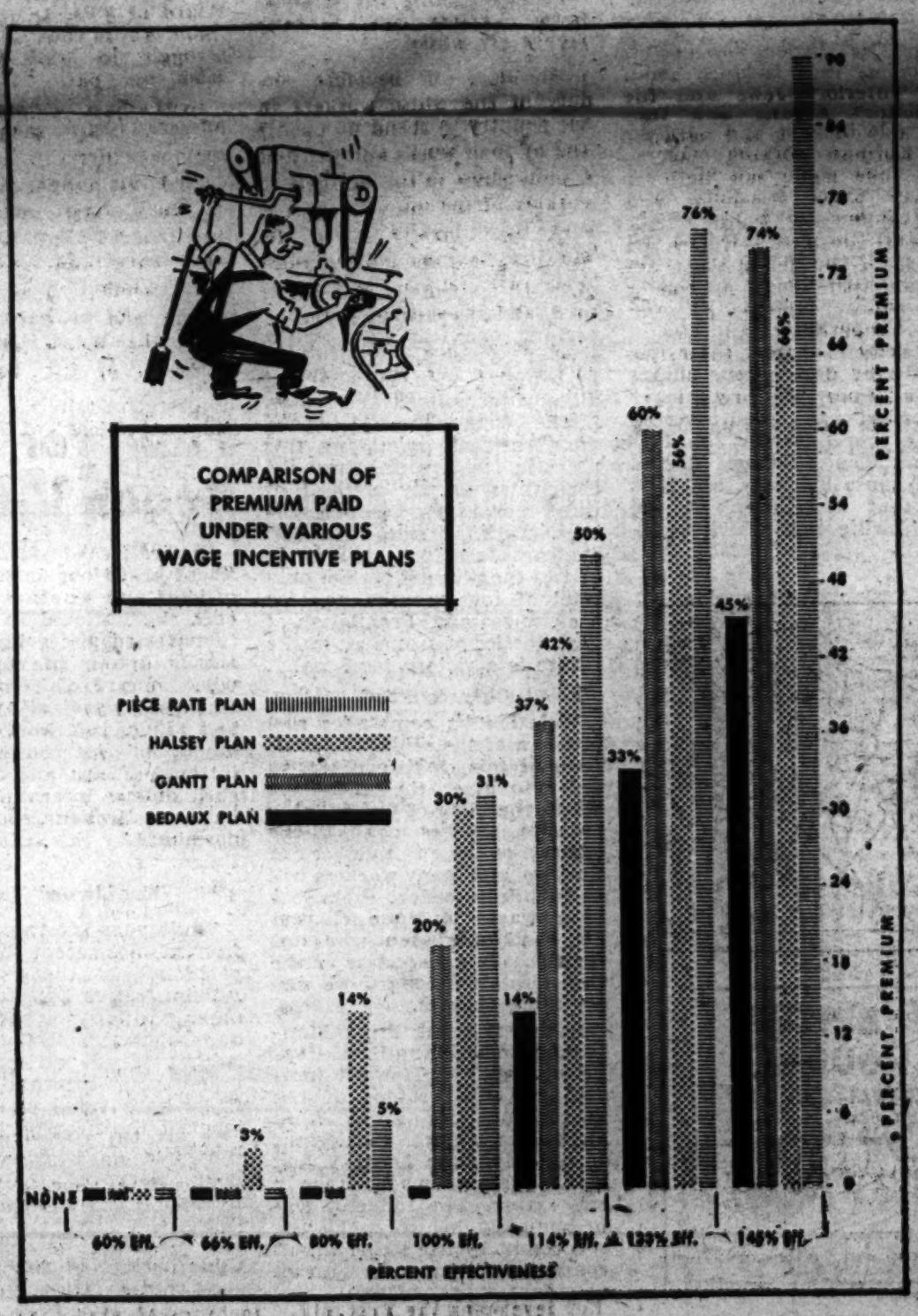
Look at the chart. It tells the story of how four incentive pay systems work—the straight piece rate system and three others, the Halsey, Gantt and Campbell-Bedaux plans. Note that the Beadaux system as used by Campbell Soup gives the lowest premium of all.

If you study the chart, you will see that only one—the Halsey plan (dotted line) begins to pay a premium at anywhere near real normal output, at so-called 66% effectiveness.

Piece rate (striped line) pays premium at 80%. The three of them pay varying premiums at 100%.

But the Bedaux plan (black line) doesn't even begin to pay premium until the worker puts out "100% effectiveness," or two-thirds more than he would have to put out under a non-incentive system.

Looks like the Campbell Soup Company is doing pretty well out of your labor, doesn't it? Looks like the company is making enough to be able to share some of it through a wage increase.



Charles E. Bedaux, who invented the wage incentive system described on this page, was a mysterious figure in fascist international intrigue during and before World War II.

Bedaux was the friend and admirer of leading German nazis such as Goering, Labor Front Chief Robert Ley, and others. He was also the friend of the Duke of Windsor, whom he tried to bring on a tour of the U.S. in 1939. The trip was blocked by U.S. labor protest.

Bedaux killed himself in a U. S. jail during the war, preferring suicide to possible charges of treason. Before he died, he made a huge fortune from his system — which has sweated and exploited millions of American and European workers.

BEDAUX PAYS OFF—

Look at the chart again. It tells you how you've been gypped. It shows that the Campbell Soup incentive play plan pays the smallest premium to the worker of any of the four plans most commonly used in American industry.

Look at the right-hand side of the chart. Note that the straight piece rate worker gets a 76% premium for work at "133% effectiveness." **(Campbells plants work at around 128% effectiveness.)**

The Campbell workers gets only a 33% premium at the same output level that nets the straight incentive worker 76%. That is less than half the premium the straight piece worker gets.

Here's how it figures out in cold cash. The average Campbell worker gets $12.20 in premium a week. For the same output, the premium under the straight piece rate system would be $48.50 a week—a difference of $36.30.

Compared to the Gantt plan, the difference is $11.40 a week. Compared to the Halsey plan, it is $10.40.

Who pockets the difference every week?

The Campbell Soup Company pockets it.

The Bedaux incentive pay system, with its "100% effectiveness" before the worker gets a premium, pays off —to the company. It puts the Campbell Soup Company in an easy position to pay a substantial wage increase without feeling it—compared to other companies. It gives them a fat cushion that has accumulated over many years.

FTA Local 80 and FTA Local 194 aim to bust this premium racket wide open. The first step is to get a substantial wage increase in the new contract now being negotiated.

That is why we ask you to read and study this article, to look at the chart and study the figures. Nobody in Campbell Soup management can deny the facts given here.

These facts prove that Campbell workers have a substantial wage increase coming to them—and they show the way through united, militant union action through Local 80 and 194 to get it.

FTA Must Tighten Fight for Minorities, Board Declares

RESOLUTION ON STRUGGLE AGAINST WHITE SUPREMACY ATTITUDES IN FTA

Twelve years ago when FTA was founded we wrote in the preamble to our constitution the following words:

"Being fully aware that the conflict between capital and labor grows with intensity from time to time and tends to work disastrous results on the working millions unless we combine for mutual protection and benefit, and realizing fully that the struggle to better our working conditions is in vain unless we are united to protect ourselves against the organized forces of the employers and exploiters of labor . . . therefore, we workers engaged in the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied industries form an organization which unites all workers in our industry on an industrial and democratic basis, regardless of age, sex, nationality, race, creed, color or political and religious beliefs."

Where our union has built on this solid foundation we have organized thousands of workers, we have won concessions from the bosses and we have continued to grow in the face of the vicious attacks we have received since the war's end at the hands of the super-exploiters in our industries.

But where we have deviated from this policy, where we have given in to the splitting tactics of the bosses, our union has suffered, the working conditions and wages of all our workers, and especially of our Negro and minority members, have been worsened and in some instances the bosses have been successful in completely destroying or taking over our unions.

The drive of these bosses to destroy our unions and our civil liberties, to cut our living standards, and worsen our working conditions which began even before peace had been declared, has not let up. Instead, it is stronger than ever before.

And as the army of unemployed grows beyond six million, the bosses strike harder and harder in their effort to shift the burden of the war preparations and the intensifying economic crises on the shoulders of the American working class.

Unity Our Key

The delegates to FTA's first convention understood that unity of all workers regardless of race, creed, color or religious or political beliefs, is the foundation of our union. The bosses know this, too—and that is the reason they are directing the major force of their atatck toward destroying our hard won unity, toward splitting and disrupting our ranks so that we will stand helpless and unable to fight back.

They are attacking our unity in many ways. They are trying to split us because of our religious differences. They are trying to get some of us to start hunting "reds" and "subversives."

But their most dangerous weapon is in their double barreled drive against our nationals, such as the Mexican-Americans, Japanese and Chinese-Americans, Puerto Ricans, Filipinos, etc., and especially against the Negro people.

On the one hand they are loosing a virtual reign of terror against our minority groups and especially against the Negro people. They are rapidly driving these workers from our industries.

On the other hand, they are spreading among our white workers—in the movies, schools, newspapers and on the radio—the vicious poison that just because they are "white" and "American," they are better than the other workers.

Hitler Tactics

Just as Hitler spread his poisonous race theories about the "inferior" Jews and the "superior" Aryans and thus was able to split and paralyze the German working class so that they could not fight to protect their freedoms and their unions—so, today, in our country, the bosses, led by the biggest of the monopolists, are spreading the poisonous theory of "white supremacy" and "white superiority" and "Negro inferiority" so that they, too, can finally destroy our unions and steal our freedoms.

Just as Hitler unloosed a reign of terror first against the Communists and then against the Jews, and finally against every single, honest worker who stood up and fought, so, today, in our country the bosses are driving against the Communists, our religious and national minorities and especially against our 13,000,000 militant Negro people. They hope to accomplish what Hitler tried.

Declaring that "our white leaders and members must first realize that that life of our union depends upon the outcome of this battle," the FTA Intl. Executive Board in its July meeting urged a detailed program of wiping out white supremacy attitudes in the union by tightening FTA's struggle against discrimination of all kinds.

The resolution, which was unanimously passed after lengthy discussion and examination of their work by Board members is given below in full. All members of FTA are urged to read and study it carefully, and to apply its points to their own work for the strengthening of the union.

Our Counterattack

We must fight back. And the burden of leading this counter-atack falls upon the shoulders of our white leaders and members. The bosses who are attacking the American working class and leading the reign of terror against our minority groups are white.

Therefore, it becomes the duty of the white workers in our country to stand up openly and by their works and by their actions show to the millions of workers of the minority groups that their loyalty is to the working class no matter what their race, religion or nationality, and not to the bosses.

To lead this counterattack successfully our white leaders and members must first of all realize that the life of our union depends upon the outcome of this battle. Secondly, they must realize just how widespread and prevalent the attitudes of white supremacy are. There is no white worker in our country who is not influenced.

The attitudes of white supremacy take many forms and some are not easy to recognize. One doesn't have to wear a KKK robe to be guilty of white supremacist actions. Every single day many white supremacist actions are committed by honest, militant, white workers who don't understand what they are doing.

What We Must Do

Failure to understand and actively fight against every single attack upon the civil liberties of the Negro people and the other minority groups immediately and without letup wherever they appear is to be guilty of a white supremacist action.

Not to pay special attention to developing Negro and minority leadership and at the same time not be careful not to place upon these members responsibilities beyond their training is to be guilty of a white supremacist action.

Not developing the most militant of the Negro and minority leaders—or worse, driving these militant leaders from leadership because they stand and fight and demand to be heard—is to be guilty of white supremacist actions.

Not fighting hard enough, especially in the South, to win the white workers to our union and to an understanding of the necessity for unity among all workers; capitulating to the supremacist attitudes of certain groups of misled workers; not struggling to learn how to organize and win white workers in especially difficult situations, is to be guilty of white supremacist actions.

Not putting up stiff resistance to the bosses' attempt to drive our Negro and minority workers from the plants: not fighting for special seniority clauses in our contracts which will protect their job rights; not fighting for the right of Negro and minority workers to work in industries which do not at present hire them is to be guilty of white supremacist actions.

Difficult Road

The road ahead is a trying and difficult one, fraught with many dangers and struggles for our union. Like an army we must close our ranks solidly and build the kind of strength and power which will make victory possible. Today, one of the most serious blocks to building this unity lies in the attitudes of white supremacy which are prevalent among our white members and leaders. The International Executive Board of FTA, therefore, calls upon all of our members to struggle to wipe this block from our path.

In the past two meetings the officers, board members and regional directors have discussed this danger fully. Some of them have constructively and honestly criticized their own work and each other's work. Some of them have welcomed and received criticism from the Negro officers and members of the board. And each member has taken a special assignment in the struggle against white supremacy attitudes in our union with the understanding that reports on the progress will be made at the next board meeting.

It is with this spirit and with this sense of the importance and urgency of the task that the International Executive Board of FTA presents to the entire membership of the union the following program of struggle agaisnt the white supremacy attitudes which exist among us:

Five Steps

1. We call upon our white leaders and members to examine their own attitudes and their own work as officers and individuals and to struggle to eliminate the attitudes to our union.

2. We ask that there be a full discussion of the danger of white supremacy attitudes to our union.

3. We urge that steps be taken to integrate fully Negro and minority members into all levels of membership and leadership.

4. We urge that in all locals a struggle be carried out for the job rights of our Negro and minority members by:

a. fighting for the upgrading and opening of skilled jobs for Negro and minority members.

b. working out seniority clauses in our contracts which will make it possible for our Negro and minority members to retain the gains they made during the war.

c. fighting for job opportunities for Negro and minority workers in plants which do not at present hire them.

5. We call upon all of our members to struggle through our union and through the other organizations to which we belong to protect and extend the civil rights of the Negro people and other minority groups whenever they are attacked and wherever they are limited.

Here's how Marshall Plan "aid" pays off to French workers. This man between the two cops was protesting closing down of French aircraft industry and substitution of U. S. imports at cost of thousands of French workers' jobs.

Fight for Shorter Hours Began 158 Years Ago in U.S.

As early as 1791 American working people began the struggle for a shorter work week.

That struggle is particularly related to our life today, because more than five million Americans have lost their jobs. And millions of workers—both employed and unemployed—are sharply raising the question of a shorter work week as a means of providing more employment.

• • •

Back in 1791, the carpenters in Philadelphia resolved that "a day's work, amongst us, shall be deemed to commence at six o'clock in the morning, and terminate at six in the evening of each day."

• • •

Today, hours of work and rates of pay are of vast importance to the whole nation.

We are threatened with another bad depression because people working with modern machinery are producing more goods, and they cannot buy back what they produce. This is due partly to the fact that wages and salaries (measured in terms of what they will buy at the store) have not increased in proportion to the increase in production.

• • •

The capacity of industry to produce has increased 50% since 1939, according to a report by the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

The result has been that fewer workers are needed to turn out more goods.

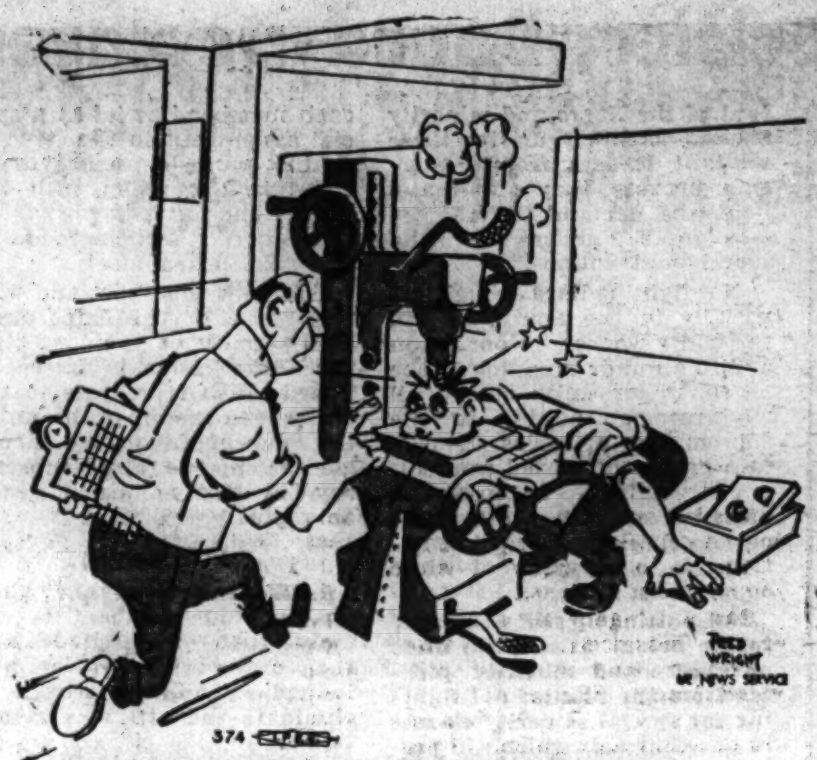
From this speedup of work, industry is taking tremendous profits—$18 billion in 1947 and $20 billion in 1948, after payment of taxes!

Part of this money could be used to reduce hours of work, increase rates of pay, AND LOWER PRICES—and the corporations still would enjoy substantial profits, higher than before the war!

• • •

Shortening hours and raising pay would give people who work for wages and salaries a fairer share of the gains taken from our increased capacity to produce.

And shortening hours and raising pay (out of huge corporation profits) is the only way to make more jobs.



Now there's nothing to worry about, Grogan... We'll get another man to finish the job...

FTA Hits Thought Control Bills As Threat to Rights of Workers

Hitting at bills allegedly aimed at "subversives," FTA presented testimony to the Senate Judiciary Committee which described the two measures (S-1194 and S 1196) as a threat to the basic right of free speech and organization.

"We had believed that the experience with legislation of this character last year would have ended all efforts to enforce conformity by legislation as these bills attempt to do," the FTA testified.

(The 80th Congress attempted to pass a similar bill offered by Rep.—now Senator—Mundt and Rep. Nixon, but was blocked by nationwide protest. The Mundt-Nixon bill would have made even "subversive" thinking a crime. The same bill, this time sponsored by Sens. Ferguson and Mundt, is in the Senate Judiciary Committee now.)

"Not only did the entire labor movement oppose the legislation last year," the FTA continued, "but they were joined by millions of other Americans."

These included such personalities as John W. Davis, Morgan lawyer who can hardly be called a "communist," Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., son of the late Chief Justice, and even the then Attorney-General Tom Clark. Clark, who spent most of his time as Attorney-General persecuting trade union leaders, said the Mundt-Nixon bill would "deny freedom of speech, of the press and of assembly and even compel self-incrimination," FTA reminded the Senate committee.

"We are convinced that these bills would make a mockery of the Bill of Rights by punishing free speech, thought, assembly and petition," FTA added.

"In other words, thees bills attempt to change our form of government by making it illegal for persons and organizations to believe in or advocate views and policies which differ from those of the Natl. Association of Manufacturers or the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

"As a labor organization we know what this means. We know that organizations like FTA, which pursues a vigorous policy of fighting for both the economic and political interests of our members would be among the first victims of this legislation.

"We have been called 'subversive' and 'communist' because we tried to organize some of the most exploited workers in this country.

"We have been similarly smeared because we have fought for certain legislation supported by many Democrats and Republicans. Because of these policies—which we regard as more American and patriotic than those of the large corporations which have sought to destroy us—these proposed bills would make it possible for us to be labelled as a 'communist-front' organization and thus put out of business."

Locals Pledge Aid to FTA Autonomy Fight

Pledges of support for FTA's stand on autonomy and democracy within CIO are coming in from FTA locals scattered throughout the nation.

From Cedar Rapids, Ia., Local 110, whose members are helping to fight off an attempted CIO raid on the Quaker Oats chain, a resolution says:

"The entire membership of Local 110 pledges itself to fight for autonomy and democracy in CIO and we pledge to fight for the return of the progressive militant policies that made CIO great."

Local 125, St. Joseph, Mo., declares: "We will not allow programs and policies to be forced on us but will take them to the membership and each individual may express his own opinion on such program or policies..."

Local 186, Philadelphia, after lengthy discussion at a crowded meeting endorsed the resolution on autonomy and democracy in CIO passed by the FTA Executive Board meeting in July.

In Memphis, Tenn., Local 19 reports that their members "thoroughly discussed and unanimously support and pledge to fight for the international union position on autonomy and democracy within CIO."

Unions Fight for Autonomy in CIO

Some 350 delegates to an Autonomy & Democracy Conference held in the CIO Building here denounced what they called the "conform or get out" policy of the national CIO but at the same time announced they intended "to stay within the CIO and do everything in our power to build a united CIO."

Sponsored by the southern California conference of United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Local 578, Intl. Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, and Local 26, Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, the parley was addressed by Pres. Hugh Bryson of the Natl. Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards and Vice Pres. William D. Smith of the United Farm Equipment Workers.

"We are gathered together," the conference policy statement began, "to protest most vehemently the efforts to impose a dictatorship on all CIO unions and their membership. ...CIO national leaders have adopted a policy instructing its affiliates to 'conform or get out.' This policy destroys the principle on which CIO was founded. CIO was established as a federated body with each affiliated union retaining the right to its autonomy and the right to express itself independently on all questions according to the will of its membership."

The statement concluded with "a call upon the leaders of national CIO to turn back from the path of disunity and fratricide."

Bryson led up to his position with a review of CIO's traditional policy on the autonomy question. Affiliates' autonomy, he said, was established and guaranteed at the CIO's 1938 Pittsburgh convention, was continued through the years, and was reaffirmed as late as 1947 at the Boston convention.

Win Raise, New Gains In FTA Alaska Pact

Resident workers in southeastern Alaska canneries concluded negotiations with the Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc., just prior to the opening of the 18-day season on August 15th, winning a seven-cent increase across the board and other gains.

After the resident workers had voted to authorize their committee to strike if necessary, and when the fish began to churn the waters off the Alaska coastline, the industry finally broke and conceded several important points to the resident workers.

In addition to the wage increase, increases in the seasonal guarantee of $11.25 for in-town and $16.87 for out-of-town workers were agreed to.

It was also agreed that when actual time worked was over the hour or half hour, not less than a half hour's pay would be given. A new termination clause was inserted in the contract which is designed to carry the contract in full force and effect until a new one is negotiated, rather than leaving the union without one during the negotiating period.

Gains won by the union are the more remarkable in view of the fact that the AFL is conducting a raid against both the resident and non-resident workers. An NLRB election is proceeding for all resident workers, with the FTA not on the ballot, despite the recent compliance by both the international and the resident locals. NLRB officials argued that the FTA compliance came too late, although FTA was in compliance fully 72 hours before any fish were canned, and four or five days before any votes were cast.

FTA is appealing for a "no" vote, and expects to win a majority, despite the efforts of the industry to foster the AFL union. Since 1946 the CIO has succeeded in raising the minimum rate for resident workers from $0.91 an hour to $1.47, a gain of 61 per cent. The loyalty of the workers to the FTA is based on the very solid gains won by their union over the years.

The Joint Negotiating Committee was headed by FTA International Representative Bob Kinney, and included Tena Erickson, Thelma Bird, Gean Vick, Irene Inman, Clara Benson, Leda Olsen, Doris Charles, Rosie Campbell and Alice Burgess from Local 237; Sam Murchinson, Local 251; Anna M. Anderson, Local 269; George Okegawa, Local 222; Lydia James, Local 265; Alice Hillman, Local 263.

Region V Backs FTA on Union Democracy

By LARRY LARSEN

The August 13-14 shop steward conference held at Memphis, Tenn., was attended by 50 shop stewards from FTA Region V. Steps were taken to safeguard and intensify the program of FTA.

The conference was attended by Donald Henderson, National Administrative Director and Robert Lathan, international vice-president. Both outlined the program of FTA and the fight now going on within CIO for autonomy and democratic policy.

They reported on the position taken by Philip Murray and Walter Reuther which would take away the autonomy of all affiliated international unions and put us under the complete dictatorship of the CIO Executive Board; and also on how they sold us out on Taft-Hartley repeal and the Wage-Hour Act.

After their reports, the conference unanimously went on record to support the program of FTA and carry this fight to a successful conclusion.

Earl Fisher, Local 19 rank and filer said the program of FTA is not only a program for our members but for all workers.

The following were the recommendations to all locals in this Region:

1. That each local union go on record supporting FTA in its fight to maintain "autonomy and democracy within the CIO." Each local union should notify the international office of action taken.

2. A resolution was passed to support the Peace Conference to be held in Chicago the first week in October. It was pointed out that this conference is sponsored by progressive labor unions and if at all possible all local unions should send delegates to this conference.

3. That each local go on record to support Mrs. Rose Lee Ingram, a mother of 12 children, who has been given a life sentence for trying to protect herself and her family against a white supremacist.

4. That each local organize a women's auxiliary. Women can play an important role in our everyday struggle, not only in our economic fight but also in the political fight.

5. All locals should fight for wage increases and to eliminate any wage differentials between Negro and white workers and should intensify the fight against jim-crow and discrimination against the Negro people.

6. All locals to send wires of support to Harry Bridges and to the ILWU strike in Hawaii. Also send a telegram to the Attorney General condemning the attempt to frame Harry Bridges on phony perjury charges.

7. All local unions should send telegrams to Federal Judge Medina, Foley Square Court House, New York, demanding the release of Gilbert Green, Henry Winston and Gus Hall now in jail for their political beliefs.

8. All local unions to fight against speedup. If any guidance is necessary on this point please contact either the regional office or the international office for information.

9. All local unions to see to it that they have an active Shop Stewards Council.

10. Each local union to organize a Civil Rights Committee. We feel this is of prime importance because of the attacks and terror against the Negro people and minority groups.

11. We feel that each shop steward should have a subscription to the "March of Labor" magazine, a progressive publication put out by various labor unions giving developments in organized labor at home and abroad. Each shop steward should be given a subscription to this magazine by the local union. It costs only $2.00 a year.

12. All local unions to continue to fight for all-out repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

13. All local unions send wires or letters to Congress protesting the new Mundt Bill.

Let me show you how to get some speed out of that machine....

Local 160 Sees Three Main Causes of New Situation

Three main causes for the "far reaching changes in our every day lives that have occurred since the Santa Cruz Convention of FTA" are listed in the August "Mixit," publication of FTA Local 160. According to the local, they are:

"I. The rapid development throughout the entire country of unemployment and 'overproduction': creating an atmosphere (read: atmosFEAR) very similar to the conditions which prevailed in 1928, one year before the great depression.

"II. The complete failure on the part of the politicians to come through with their grand and glorious election campaign promises made last year — in other words, the failure of the Truman administration and the present 81st Congress to enact any laws to relieve the hardships of the working class of people.

"III. The internal (read: inFERNAL) situation in CIO whereby raiding one on union by another has become an approved policy rather than for all unions to combine to fight the vested interests in this country represented by the big trusts, the big monopolies, the Wall Street bankers, the big business controlled press and their stooges in Washington."

Locals Hit CIO Raiding In Quaker Oats Chain

Sharp counterattacks against the attempted CIO Brewery Workers raid on Local 120, Akron unit of the FTA Quaker Oats chain have come from locals in the cereal network—including FTA workers in Local 120 itself.

Pointing out that the raid came just at the time the FTA locals were negotiating for a new contract, Local 125, St. Joseph, Md., declared:

"These disruptive activities have tended to weaken and cause the breaking off of negotiations between Local 125 and the Quaker Oats Co. at a time when the preliminary sessions have shown that the company is determined to weaken the existing seniority and job provisions of our contract.

"Activities of these suspended officers of Local 120 (who fronted for the splitting move), constitute direct aid to the company in a deliberate move to smash the unity of our members."

The resolution, which was also passed by FTA workers of Local 120 who refused to be taken in by the redbaiting and disruptive maneuvers of the former officers, commended national FTA officers for their action in setting up an administrative committee.

Local 23 Negotiates

Increased living costs — especially on food—and the needs of the workers are cited by members of Local 23, Apopka, Fla., in their demands for a wage increase in the new contract now being negotiated.

Newly elected President John S. Sarver points out that staple groceries — the kind workers buy—have been steadily going up in Apopka, while the company continues to do a rushing business and to make big profits.

The plant, which makes citrus boxes, is 100 percent organized. Orange pickers in the area are anxious to join FTA, Pres. Sarver adds.

Local 15 Supports FTA Policy

Full support for FTA's policy of signing the Taft-Hartley affidavits in order to better protect the wages and conditions of the rank and file was passed by Local 15, Charleston, S. C.

In a wire to Administrative Director Donald Henderson the local said: "We congratulate you on the correct position taken by you and the Intl. Executive Board in the fight against Taft-Hartley and we pledge you our support as our leader in FTA."

HERE ARE YOUR FACTS...

By JOSEPH CALIFF
Director of Research and Education

FOOD INDUSTRY WAGE INCREASES IN 1949

Government figures point to the fact that wage increases have been taking place in the food and related industries so far in 1949.

The latest Bureau of Labor Statistics "Monthly Report on Current Wage Developments" (No. 19, dated July 1, 1949, and issued about Aug. 1, 1949) lists a total of 56 contract settlements in the "Food and Kindred Products" Industries. These 56 contracts cover at least 863 companies as a minimum, and the actual number of firms involved is probably close to 1,000. The number of workers involved is reported as 110,550.

Of the 56 contracts, 52 (93%) provide wage increases, which range from two cents to 25c an hour and average about eight cents an hour. Moreover, each of the four remaining contracts which prescribe no general wage increase DO provide for fringe benefits such as paid holidays, night bonuses and inequity adjustments.

In other words, every food industry contract listed by the BLS provides some monetary benefits for the workers covered. Ninety-three percent call for general wage increases (plus fringe benefits also in most instances) and the remaining seven percent provide other types of economic benefits.

Furthermore, an alaysis of ALL contract settlements listed in the same BLS monthly reports, covering the period of January through June, 1949, shows the same picture. Out of a total of 162 contracts listed as negotiated in 1949 in the "Food and Kindred Products" industries, 93% provide general increases in wages, and 5% more call for fringe benefits Less than 2% provide no economic benefits.

A breakdown of these statistics is as follows*:

Number of contract settlements (Jan.-June, 1949)....162
Minimum number of companies covered 2,396
Probable actual number of companies covered 2,750
Number of workers involved .....185,000 plus
Number of contracts providing general wage increases 151 (93%)
Number of contracts providing fringe benefits only 8 (5%)
Number of contracts providing no economic benefits 3 (2%)
Range of general wage increases provided..2c-25c per hr.
Average wage increase provided (rough estimate) 8½ per hr.

*Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor: Monthly Report on Current Wage Developments, Numbers 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 (March-July).

The foregoing figures apply to firms employing 200 or more workers. The BLS also issues monthly regional reports listing wage movements among small firms employing less than 200 workers.

An analysis of 22 of these regional reports, covering contract settlements in 1949 in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the South, the North Central States, and the Pacific Coast shows the same picture of widespread wage increases. The analysis covers 288 contract settlements involving a minimum of 741 companies. The actual number of companies is probably about 865. These firms employ well over 25,000 workers.

A total of 269 of the 288 settlements provide wage increases. This is better than 93% of all settlements. Thee percent additional provide fringe benefits. Only 4% call for no economic gains of any kind.

The increases ranged from one cent to 27½ cents an hour, and probably averaged about 8½c an hour. Largest raises were in the Middle Atlantic (9c) and North Central (9c) areas, smallest in New England (5c) and the South (6c).

These regional figures are as follows:

Number of contract settlements 288
Number of companies—minimum 741
Number of companies—estimated actual number.....865
Number of workers 25,330 plus
Contracts providing wage increases 269 (93%)
Contracts providing fringe benefits only 8 (3%)
Contracts providing no economic gains.....11 (4%)
Range of general wage increases provided 1c-27½c per hour
Average wage increase provided (rough estimate) 8 ½c per hour

This analysis, based on a wide sampling of union contract settlements which have taken place so far in 1949, indicates clearly that a round of wage increases is under way in the food industries. Well over 90% of all contracts provide wage increases, the average raise running about 8½ cents an hour. In addition, most contracts provide additional economis gains in the form of extra holidays, vacations, health and welfare benefits, etc.

CANNING INDUSTRY WAGE INCREASES IN 1949
(Partial List)

Company	Union	No. of Workers	Date of Increase	Amount of Increase
1. FTA INCREASES				
Amer. Preserve Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	FTA 186	165	2/ 1/49	12½c (5c plus 27½ for inequities)
Reid-Murdoch & Co., Ellsworth, Mich.	FTA 400	275	2/11/49	5c plus increased welfare benefits
Calif. Packing Corp. (3 plants) Rochelle & DeKalb, Ill.	FTA 17	1,400	6/ 9/49	4c plus 2 extra holidays for regular and seasonal workers
Libby, McNeill & Libby, Rochester, Minn.	FTA 59	850		3c
Van Camp Sea Food Co., San Diego, Calif.	FTA 64	800		5c

MR. BLOWHARD
AND WE BELIEVE IN PAYING WAGES AS HIGH AS ANY IN THE COMMUNITY...
PERSONNEL MANAGER
SPEECH
BUT BEHIND THE SCENES
BY MOVING THIS PLANT TO BOXTOWN WE'LL BE ABLE TO CUT WAGES 20¢ PER HOUR!
374

FTA Fights Deportation Drives Against Militant Union Leaders

Deportation drives against two of FTA's most active leaders on the West Coast are being fought by the union as an attack on wages and working conditions won over years of militant struggle.

Both cases affect leaders who have fought hard for minority groups, while at the same time fighting for the rights of all workers.

In Seattle, and throughout the West Coast, Filipino workand others are threatened by the attempt to deport Ernest Mangoang, a leader of Local 7. In California, Florida and other parts of the U. S., workers are threatened by the attempt to deport Luisa Moreno, one-time vice-president of FTA and long a leader of the Mexican and other Spanish speaking people.

The drive to get Mangoang comes at a time when Local 7 is fighting for its life against a raid from the AFL Seafarers a union whose leaders have made a profession out of strikebreaking, plus a vicious assault by the Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc., aided by the Taft-Hartley NLRB.

The persecution of Luisa Moreno coincides with a general offensive against Spanish speaking workers on the coast, in which hundreds, including young children, have been rounded up and thrown into barbed wire concentration camps.

Both drives come to the aid of the employers when they need it most. Employers in the $100,000,000 Alaska salmon industry have been trying for the past two years to bust Local 7. Big corporation farms and canneries are also driving to slash wages and conditions of workers in their industries.

Luisa Moreno, long a leader of FTA, now faces deportation threat for her activity in behalf of food and tobacco workers all over U. S.

Ernie Mangoang, for many years an active and militant leader in FTA Local 7 and in progressive Filipino circles, also facing deportation threat by U. S. orders.

Both Sister Moreno and Brother Mangoang need funds to carry on their defense against U.S Immigration Dept. persecution. All FTA members are urged to rush contributions to FTA Secretary-Treasurer Armando Valdes, who will forward them to the appropriate defense against U.S. Immigra-

The persecution of Mangoang and of Luisa Moreno also coincide with the fourth round attempt to jail and deport Harry Bridges — an attempt that has been openly admitted by ex-Attorney General Tom Clark as aimed at breaking the strike of Hawaiian longshoremen.

FTA Local 7 and FTA locals on the coast are forming committees to aid the defense of Luisa Moreno and Ernest Mangoang. All FTA locals are urged to support these committees—for their own sake as well as that of the workers directly involved.

FTA

Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of America — CIO

Vol. VIII—No. 8 AUGUST, 1949 Price Five Cents

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FTA Now in Full Compliance With Taft-Hartley Labor Board

Solidarity in action is shown in this picture of workers gathering turnips donated by FTA locals in California to the striking Intl. Longshoremen and Warehousemens Union. Turnips came from the Dambrosa farm near Stockton, Calif. They went into the strike commissary along with hundreds of tons of other food donated by FTA and other union members in the state. ILWU is also currently on strike in Hawaii, where police, troops and injunctions have tried in vain to break the workers' ranks.